1882MNRAS..43...57R

	Edge.	Maximum.
I.	610·0	596·2
II.	560·2	556·9
III.	514·7	513·1
IV.	472·2	469·9
V.	—	431·4

The little discordance between the two spectra perhaps may be explained by the small dispersion of the apparatus employed.

O'Gyalla Observatory:
1882, *Nov.* 12.

Observations of the Great Comet (b) 1882, *made on board H.M.S. "Triumph."* By the Rev. Joseph Reed.

This interesting object was first seen and reported on Sunday, September 10. On Monday rain and clouds prevented its being seen; but on the 12th and 13th I was fortunately able to take observations to determine its R.A. and Declination, but these results are approximate, the sextant and compass being the only instruments available. Each morning, owing to banks of cloud and the increasing twilight, the comet was visible for only a few minutes before sunrise; the twilight prevented my determining the length of the tail, but it appeared to extend through an arc of two or two and a half degrees. The whole of the coma is very brilliant, the nucleus surrounded by a still brighter ring; the tail was not curved.

1882, *September* 12.

Latitude	11° 12′ 0″ N.
Longitude	24 40 0 W.
Ship's Time of Observation ...	5h 22m 18s A.M.
True Altitude of Nucleus ...	8° 28′ 36″
R.A. of Comet	11h 25m 3s
Declination of Comet	4° 10′ 23″ S.

1882, *September* 13.

Latitude	13° 54′ 0′ N.
Longitude	24 20 0 W.
Ship's Time of Observation ...	5h 11m 20s A.M.
True Altitude of Nucleus ...	4° 14 47′
R.A. of Comet	10h 58m 24s
Declination of Comet	0° 54′ 58′

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1882MNRAS..43...57R

Sextant Observations of the Great Comet (b) 1882. By T. P. Parry, 4th Officer, s.s. *Almora.*

(*Communicated by Capt. H. Toynbee, R.N.*)

The observations were made in the Red Sea, off the *Dœdalus* Light Ship, on October 14, 1882, at 4 A.M., app. time.

		°	′
Altitude of Comet	... ...	5	0
Distance from Regulus	... ...	25	25
,, Sirius	... ...	53	20
,, Procyon	... ...	46	40
,, Canopus	... ...	61	35

Observations of Comet Wells, 1882, *at Windsor, New South Wales.*

By John Tebbutt.

Although this comet was detected here as early as June 15, the strong twilight prevented my seeing any stars of comparison, and it was not till the 19th that micrometer observations could be commenced. The long-continued clear weather enabled me to secure a large number of positions with the $4\frac{1}{2}$-in. Equatorial, which I trust may prove of service in the definitive determination of the orbit. The positions from June 19 to July 6 inclusive were obtained with the filar micrometer. The early set of comparisons on July 7 were also made with the filar micrometer, but the later set with a square bar micrometer. All the positions subsequent to the 7th depend on the square bar micrometer. During the early part of July the comet would scarcely bear field illumination. The differential measures are corrected where necessary for refraction, and those dependent on the square bar have had corrections applied for the comet's proper motion, which was rather rapid in Right Ascension. I have added the log. factors for parallax, p and q being the usual corrections in time and arc respectively, and P the comet's equatorial horizontal parallax. I have selected the best authorities available for the stars of comparison. The mean places have been brought up by means of the precessions calculated for the mean dates between the epochs of the respective catalogues and 1882, by employing Peters's elements; but proper motion has not been applied in any case. On the evenings of July 1 and 2 I noted stars Nos. 19 and 20 to be respectively of the $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6th magnitude, but was not aware that the latter was the well-known variable *R. Leonis* till I came to the reductions for the identification of the stars of comparison. It could not have been far from its maximum.

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